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SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902.

The young die good—if they are young enough.

While variety continues to be the spice of life, there are some variety shows that carry it too far.

With butter at forty cents a pound, beef at twenty-five cents and the other out of business, the poor working Mainlander has to turn his attention to terrapin and mushrooms.

There are two suggestions as to the right way to break up the Beef Trust—one is for the people to stop eating beef, and the other is to stop the makers of the Trust from eating anything.

San Francisco has the murder of a woman and the poisoning of a woman on its hands besides the unsolved Nora Fuller murder mystery. Both north and south of Market street should be happy.

The use of MacLay's history of the as a text ademy. MacLay on as the new Brooklyn beer bills.

The Attorney General's department is in possession of letter books of Armour & Co. the contents of which are likely to make a concentrated extract of the Trust by the time the courts get through with it.

The Department of Agriculture reports nearly five million acres, or 15 per cent less, of winter wheat than a year ago. Its condition last month was much below the May average. This looks like higher prices in sight for flour.

Forty carloads of American hams, bacon and other non-perishable meat products are now leaving St. Paul every week to feed the hungry in England and Continental Europe. As a world feeder the United States goes the whole hog.

And the latest acquisition of foreign steamers is said to be the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company's fleet of thirteen large vessels trading between Liverpool and the Orient. J. J. Hill, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is reported to be the buyer.

Hon. George R. Carter has returned to Hawaii fully impressed with the Administration's advice that Republicans here must harmonize. Mr. Carter had ample opportunity to bring this about when advising the President as to the Governorship. But he missed his opportunity.

Coventry, England, intends to have another Lady Godiva show at coronation time. Upon the last occasion there was only one "Peeping Tom." This time the streets will be filled with spectators. There is still a demand for the Lady Godiva.

The British Admiralty is convinced that pneumatic tools are necessary in its dockyards and gave its preference to British-made tools. The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company promptly absorbed all similar interests in Europe and now the British Admiralty buys its pneumatic tools from Americans.

American coal is invading Europe, much to the disgust of the English and Germans. The German coal trust advanced prices two shillings a ton and was squeezed out of the Swiss market by a Liverpool colliery which, however, delivered its product in bad shape. Americans stepped in, erected storage sheds at Rouen and Havre and now practically monopolize the coal market of Switzerland.

If Honolulu were only the fortunate possessor of a system of municipal government, an ordinance could speedily be passed compelling every household to use a covered galvanized can for the daily deposit of garbage. Cats

and dogs would then be unable to upset and strew the contents of such a container over the sidewalks and streets, as they now do, when old baskets and light boxes, broken as often as not, are the unsanitary receptacles for household waste. It seems, however, that the garbage might, even now, be garnered in the night time instead of by day.

MODERN BANKING.

It has long been the custom for savings banks on the Mainland and elsewhere to keep open floor till 10 o'clock on Saturday evenings for the convenience of wage-earners who, working till a late hour, would not otherwise have any opportunity during the week to make deposits of a part of their earnings and build up their little nest eggs against those rainy days that are visitors, more or less, in all homes.

But New York banks are taking the lead in advancing a step beyond the Saturday evening opening. The latest practice is to give out small safes to such families as desire them, more particularly among the wage-earning classes, on the payment of \$2.50 by each prospective depositor. This sum represents the cost of the safe and protects the bank from loss, but it is credited at once to the person opening an account. Only authorized collectors make a house-to-house canvass. Install the safes, collect the initial deposit and issue regular pass books. Once a month a collector calls and unlocks the safe with the only instrument whereby this can be done, enters the amount of the savings in the pass books and carries the money to the bank.

By this new system the custom of centuries has been reversed. The bank goes to the depositor, not the depositor to the bank. Small customers of the financial institutions find the new system a great convenience. When their money is dropped into the little safe, it is almost as secure as if it were in the bank itself and any possible temptation to spend it is beyond reach. One family can have as many safes as there are individuals who desire to make deposits, and it is claimed that from seven to ten thousand new depositors have, through this new method, been added to the savings banks clientele in New York city alone. Tens of thousands of dollars are added to the capital that is kept in actual employment and the workers of the country become more and more its capitalists.

FACTS ABOUT HAWAII.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, of the Department of Labor, in a recent report to the United States Senate, says that the population of the Hawaiian Islands has shown an increase at each census since 1872. In 1878 the increase over 1872 was 1.91 per cent. In 1884 the increase over 1878 reached 28.96 per cent. In 1890 the increase over 1884 was 11.68 per cent. In 1896 the increase over 1890 was 21.15 per cent, while in 1900 the increase over the previous enumeration was 41.26 per cent. The most noticeable features of the data relating to population are the steady decrease in the number of native Hawaiians and the rapid increase in the number of persons of Chinese and Japanese nativity.

The Governor of the Territory in his last official report, in commenting upon the rapid decrease in the number of Hawaiians, attributes it during late years to their greivous tendency, calling attention to the fact that in 1900 almost one-half of the Hawaiian population was concentrated in five districts, over 30 per cent being found in the single district of Honolulu. Whatever the cause, the rapid decrease is shown not only by the various censuses of the islands, but by a comparison of the annual death rates where such data are obtainable. The death rate per thousand in Honolulu in 1900 is given as follows: Hawaiians, 42.51; Japanese, 28.93; Portuguese, 19.09; Chinese, 16.16; while that for all other nationalities averaged 13.75.

These islands, which in former years were without regular means of transportation and communication with other countries, are now in the path of the growing commerce between America and the Orient. They are regularly and frequently visited by the steamships of several lines and by many sailing vessels as well as by the United States Government transporters en route to the Philippine Islands, which, in common with commercial steamships, recede at Honolulu. Their entire volume of commerce in 1899 amounted to \$41,688,374.61, of which sum \$19,959,905.79 represented imports and \$22,628,741.82 exports. Of the imports during that year those from the United States amounted to \$15,029,859.17, or 78.81 per cent of total imports, while those from other countries amounted to \$4,928,775.62, or 21.19 per cent. Of the total amount of exports the United States received \$22,517,758.82, or 99.51 per cent, while other countries received \$110,983, or 0.49 per cent.

Since the acquisition of the islands by the United States and its organization as a Territory no entry of goods has been required when shipped either to or from the Mainland, and consequently no data can be had as to the amount of goods that have entered the Territory from the United States. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the total exports were \$28,054,450.43, and the total imports \$22,839,795. It is estimated in the last report of the Governor of the Territory that the

purchases from the Mainland during this year amounted to \$20,000,000. The growth of trade during the last three years is shown in the following figures taken from that report:

Imports—
1898 \$11,650,890
1899 19,059,605
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, including estimated imports from the Mainland 22,839,795

Exports—
1898 17,346,741
1899 22,628,742
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901 28,054,450

Almost all of the business of the Territory is carried on by organized partnerships or joint-stock companies. The number of general corporations in force, August 28, 1901, was 314, their aggregate paid-up capital being \$90,432,825; the number of foreign corporations in force on that date was 11, their aggregate paid up capital being \$29,036,500; while the number of railroad corporations was six, their paid up capital being \$8,000,700.

OUR TRADE FACILITIES.

During the last decade the conveniences at this port for movement of freight have been vastly improved owing to the facilities offered by the greater wharfrage and railroad accommodation. If there is one man to whom credit is due for this improvement it is Mr. B. F. Dillingham. But what has been accomplished is as nothing in comparison to what will be needed during the coming decade.

If the Territorial Government should fail to foresee the possible future development of Honolulu from a commercial standpoint, then the Legislature should empower the assistance of private enterprise to extend the wharfrage and warehouse business in a manner compatible with what will be needed. Wharves and warehouses provide a handsome income if managed in a businesslike manner, and there undoubtedly will be for many years a demand for every inch of such accommodation as this harbor can supply.

Assuming that the import and export trade annually at this port now exceeds \$30,000,000 a year, besides all the business transacted through our inter-island commerce, there is no reason whatever why we may not expect that this will very shortly be doubled. We croak about hard times at the moment, but we have an unfortunate habit of not looking forward far enough into the future, even limiting our observations at times to the length of our noses. Then, before we are aware of it, there is a demand for something which we are unable to supply.

Here we are situated right in the middle of the Pacific ocean on the highway of commerce between the Pacific coast of the United States and China, Japan, the Philippines and other Oriental countries. Commerce between these points is but just commencing. Its possibilities are not yet appreciated. Some day American capital will establish large warehouses at Manila, where American goods can be stored at a low cost and held till they are needed in the nearby markets. Thus we will enter into direct competition with Hongkong as a distributing factor for the Orient, and Manila will occupy exactly the same position in regard to that part of the world as the island of Curacao does in its relations with the West Indies and the Eastern coast of Central and South America.

All of the American goods that will be absorbed by the Oriental trade will pass through the port of Honolulu. The demand for coal here will be something enormous, especially when the trans-isthmian canal is open to the pavigation of the world and when the freight carriers from Europe call here on their way to the Orient laden with cargoes that are destined to compete with the products of American mines, American farms and American factories.

At the end of the year 1900 the general level of wages in the United Kingdom was higher than in any other year for which statistics exist, and the rate of increase during that year was unprecedentedly high owing to good trade, steady employment and freedom from disputes. In all there were 1,135,786 persons affected by changes in wages and their average weekly increase was almost ninety cents. Besides this, there were 57,726 individuals who secured a reduction of more than four hours a week in their time of labor.

Reporting upon the condition of the negro laborers on the plantations at Cincinnati and Calumet, Louisiana, the Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, says that one of their characteristics is that they never provide for nor look ahead to the future. As soon as they make money they become indifferent, and it is frequently difficult to get them to work when they have money, as they claim to be sick and invent other excuses for idleness until they can spend their money.

International theatricals are now in favor. During the next two years Maud Adams, J. M. Marlowe, Annie Russell, Ethel Barrymore, and E. H. Sothern will be the American representatives on the English stage. The London stars to appear in the United States are Sir Henry Irving, John Hare, Charles Wyndham, Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Ellen Terry, Mary Moore, Edna May and Irene Van Brugh.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

(Continued from page 1.)

the Honolulu but with their present weak twirlers, they cannot expect to come off better than fourth or fifth. This naturally seems a pity when the fielding of the team is so superior.

Artillerymen Shut Out.

In the first game, the Artillerymen were entirely shut out. The Punahou made five runs. The soldiers had three separate catchers but none of them could catch very well. Behr, the regular catcher, played in center field. The soldiers showed a woeful lack of practice. Brown, the catcher, seemed to be very much disgusted and, indeed, there were not many on the field who could blame him. He had no support at all, not even behind the bat.

Punahou Steady.

The Punahou played a steady game right through, showing excellent judgment and playing always with good head work. Meyer at third, Loucks at second, Soper at first and the two Marcellino boys in the outfield, did the best work for the collegians.

Fell in a Fit.

During the progress of the second game, young Rowland fell in an epileptic fit near the back stop. Dr. Howland was one of the spectators at the ball game and he was called over. Rowland was carefully watched and, upon his return to consciousness, was sent home.

"Play ball" was promptly called at 1:30 o'clock and the Artillery and Punahou teams got to work. The batting order was as follows:

Artillery—Smith, 2b.; Pliny, rf.; O'Leary, lb.; Jones, 3b.; Bennett, c.; Brown, p.; De Lisle, ss.; Gupit, lf.; and Behr, cf.

P. A. C.—Loucks, 2b.; Cooke, ss.; Meyer, 3b.; Soper, lb.; A. Marcellino, lf.; J. Waterhouse, rf.; J. Marcellino, cf.; Hemenway, c., and Babbitt, p.

First—Punahou Scores.

Smith for the Artillery went out third (Meyer) to first. Pliny secured first on an error by short (Cooke). O'Leary went out, catcher to first. Jones struck out. Loucks went to the bat first for the Punahou and to two bases on an error by first. Cooke went out, short to first. Meyer hit to second, who threw home to catch Loucks. Catcher fumbled the ball and Loucks was safe. Soper went out, short to first. A. Marcellino got first on a passed ball and Meyer came home, Waterhouse struck out.

Second—Hemenway Caught.

In the second inning, Bennett for the soldiers struck out. Brown secured first on an error by second. De Lisle struck out. Gupit got safe on slow fielding by Waterhouse in right and Brown got third. Gupit stole second. Behr went out on a grounder to first.

Third—Fine Running Catch.

J. Marcellino had three strikes but Bennett behind the bat let the ball go by him and seemed to be mesmerized. The runner was safe. Hemenway hit to short and short threw to second for a fumble. Marcellino securing his base. Babbitt made a base hit and Marcellino came home. The ball was thrown to catcher for a fumble and Hemenway tried to make home but was caught by the catcher who secured the ball in time. Babbitt stole third. Loucks struck out. A. Marcellino went out, pitcher to first.

Smith for the soldiers made a clean base hit past second in the third inning. Pliny hit to second who threw to first, putting Smith out. The ball was thrown to first for a double play but Soper fumbled it and Pliny went to second. O'Leary struck out. Jones went out, catcher to first. In the second half, Bennett went to first and O'Leary behind the bat for the soldiers. Meyer secured two bases on an error by right field. Soper flew out to right (Pliny), the fielder making a fine running catch. A. Marcellino struck out after having secured three balls. Meyer stole third. Waterhouse got first on an error by Behr in center and Meyer came home. J. Marcellino got first on an error by second. Waterhouse stole third. Hemenway went out, second to first.

Fourth—Quick Work.

In the fourth, Bennett, for the soldiers, went out, pitcher to first. Brown, some thing. De Lisle struck out. Babbitt for the Punahous flew out to second. Loucks went out on a grounder to first. Cooke got base on balls. A. Marcellino runner for him, Meyer stole second. Soper went out, second to first.

Fifth—A Grandstand Play.

In the fifth, Gupit went out, second to first. Same story for Behr. Smith went out on a grounder to first. A. Marcellino made a base hit but was caught at second. Waterhouse got first on a wild throw, third to first. J. Marcellino knocked a fly to second. Smith making a grandstand play by catching the ball in one hand. Waterhouse was forced out at second.

Sixth—Double Play.

In the sixth, Pliny made a single into left. O'Leary flew out to left. Pliny got second on a passed ball. Jones got base on balls. Another of the same kind for Bennett. Brown flew out to short and short threw to second for Bennett, making a double play.

Davis went in behind the bat, Bennett went out into left field and Gupit went out of the game for the soldiers. Hemenway for the Punahou got first on an error by short and stole second. Babbitt made a sacrifice hit to first advancing Hemenway to third. Loucks made another sacrifice hit to first and Hemenway came home. Cooke went out, short to first. J. Marcellino runner.

Seventh—Caught at Plate.

In the seventh, the soldiers De Lisle got first on an error by first, the ball being thrown by third, but was caught at second. Davis and Behr struck out. Meyer for the Punahous made a two-bagger out into left. Soper went out, second to first. A. Marcellino flew out to center and the ball was returned in time to catch Meyer at the plate.

Eighth—One, Two, Three.

In the eighth, Smith for the soldiers

went out second to first. Pliny struck out. O'Leary flew out to left. Waterhouse for the Punahous flew out to second. J. Marcellino went out, short to first. Same story for Hemenway.

Ninth—Punahou Wins.

Jones went to the bat first for the soldiers in the ninth and went out, second to first. Bennett got base on balls but was caught at second, short running behind the base. Brown got first on an error by Soper at that base. De Lisle went out on a grounder to first. The score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the Punahous at the end of the game.

In the second game, begun at 3:15 o'clock, the line-up was as follows:

Kamehameha—J. Kekuewa, lb.; Jones, p.; Kahalelo, rf.; Richards, 2b.; Vannatta, 2b.; Lemon, ss.; D. Kekuewa, c.; Koki, cf.; and Cockett, lf.
Custom House—Kiwa, 3b.; Wilder, ss.; Nowell, 2b.; Gorman, c.; Gay, lf.; Tucker, p.; Anderson, rf., and Scanlon, lb.

First—Wilder's Yellow Errors.

In the first inning, J. Kekuewa for the Kams made two bags on a most inexcusable wild throw by Wilder at short. He was asked by the crowd to "put it over" and he did in great shape. A man on a step ladder could not have gotten the ball. Jones got first on an error by first. Kahalelo got first on another error by Wilder at short and J. Kekuewa came home. Richards flew out to second. Vannatta went out, pitcher to first. Lemon flew out to Bowers in center.

Kiwa was the first man to the bat for the Customs and made a clean two-bagger into center. Kiwa got third on a passed ball. Wilder struck out. Nowell flew out to center. Kiwa came home. Gorman got base on balls but was caught at second.

Second—More Yellow Still.

In the second, D. Kekuewa made a base hit into left. Koki flew out to second. Kekuewa got second on a passed ball. Koki flew out to second. Cockett flew out to right. J. Kekuewa got first on another yellow error by Wilder at short. Jones struck out. Gay for the Customs flew out to Koki at center. Tucker went out on a grounder to first and Anderson, catcher to first.

Third—Gorman Injured.

In the third, Kahalelo got first on another lovely error by Wilder who simply separated his legs and let the ball go through. It was at this stage that Richards at the bat, swung round with his bat after the ball had gone by and caught Gorman, the catcher, right on the back of the head, making a wound that bled profusely for a short time. Gorman was dazed for a while but went back again to his work amidst the plaudits of the crowd. Richards got base on balls. Vannatta made a two-bagger into left and Kahalelo came home.

Gorman was a little shaky on his feet and Chas. Elston went behind the bat for an inning. Lemon went to the bat for the Kams and made a two-bagger, bringing in Richards and Vannatta. The ball was thrown home and Lemon got third. D. Kekuewa went out, second to first. Koki struck out and Cockett went out, pitcher to first. Scanlon for the Customs went out, pitcher to first, and Bowers, short to first. Kiwa got first on a wild throw by pitcher to first but was caught at second.

Fourth—Gorman Retires.

In the fourth, Gorman's condition was so bad that Dr. Maister of the Inland Asylum who was on the spot and who was called over to the scorer's table to see the injured catcher, refused to allow him to go on with the game. Raven went behind the bat for the Customs. J. Kekuewa flew out to short, Tucker playing that position and Wilder playing third. Kiwa was in the box for the Customs. Jones got base on balls and stole second. Kahalelo flew out to center. Bowers making a fine catch on a dead run towards second, Richards got base on balls. Vannatta hit to short who threw to third, catching Jones and retiring the side. Wilder for the Customs made a single into left. Nowell struck out and the ball went down to first in time to catch Wilder who had already started for second. Raven went out on a grounder to first.

Fifth—Koki Makes Two-bagger.

Lemon went to the bat for the Kams in the fifth and flew out to Anderson in right. D. Kekuewa went out, pitcher to first. Koki made a long hit into center for two bases. Cockett went out, short to first. Gay for the Customs made a clean single over pitcher and then got caught at second. Tucker made a clean single in the same place. Anderson made first on an error by second. Scanlon hit to short who threw to third, catching Tucker. Bowers sent a liner right into first baseman's hands for out.

Sixth—Nowell on Deck.

In the sixth, J. Kekuewa for the Kams, went out, pitcher to first. Jones hit down toward first. Scanlon went after the ball, Nowell made a fine run from second, secured the ball and ran across first base before the runner could get there. Kahalelo flew out to Tucker at short.

Kiwa for the Customs made a clean two-bagger into left and Wilder flew out to first. Nowell made a clean three-bagger into right, out near the stone wall, bringing Kiwa in. Raven made a sacrifice to first, bringing in Nowell. Gay made a single into right. Tucker flew out to right. The score now stood 5 to 3 in favor of the Kams.

Seventh—Nowell Again.

In the seventh, Richards hit the ball to Nowell who fell, caught up the ball, made a quick turn and had it in the first baseman's hands in a jiffy. It was the prettiest play of the day. Vannatta flew out to short. Lemon made a base hit and D. Kekuewa went out on a grounder to first. Anderson for the Customs made a base hit to right and Scanlon another toward third base. Bowers made a safe single into right. All bases full and Jones letting down in his pitching. Kiwa struck out. Wilder hit to short

CURIOUS CRINKLES

By LANAI LOUNGER.

It is about as sensible to argue that, because bad boys bet on baseball games, a public recreation park is not a fitting memorial for a good man, as it would be to contend that sidewalks should be abolished because tobacco chewers defile them.

If the Bishop Estate exacts a real estate boom price for a bit of desert land wanted for a recreation park, the people should insist upon that landholding trust's paying topnotch taxes upon its unimproved areas. Could the founder of the trust speak from the tomb, there is little doubt her voice would be for the most liberal construction of her will whenever the benefit of the rising generation was involved. It is an open secret, moreover, that the foundation is coming into larger revenues than can be judiciously expended under the terms of the will of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Two or three years ago the Lounger wrote the text for a booklet on the Hawaiian Islands to advertise a local concern. Its printing was delayed, so that the proofs appeared only this week. If anyone doubted the substantial progress of Territory and town in the interval, he could speedily be set right by showing him the alteration needed in the descriptive matter to bring it up to date.

Could anything be organized in Honolulu for the common welfare, without being handicapped with ineffective figureheads, a City Improvement Association would come in well about this time.

There may have been something after all in the medieval superstition that there was life in a touch of the king's raiment. Senator Carter returns home looking years younger since crossing legs under the table with President Roosevelt.

If any lawyer can name a legitimate and moral vocation that is not "honorable," the habitual vaunting of the legal profession in that regard by some of its members might not pull on the community. The law is honored by ability and virtue, the same as the trade of blacksmith—no more, no less.

Speaking of blacksmiths, the Lounger has enjoyed the friendship of two of them for about thirty-five years. When he knew them first, one was a general village, the other a ship's blacksmith, their individual forges being not more than two hundred yards apart. They were not content with the clay's perfection shed upon their craft by Longfellow, but formed a partnership to carry on higher branches of iron work. Instead of the brawny arm forging bolts and horsehoes, they were soon using steam hammers to make heavy shafting, etc. And so they forged ahead until today they are at the head of a steel manufacturing corporation with a capital of many millions.

Honolulu's health will certainly be improved by the system of drainage slowly developing. If the water could be drained out of some of the country's industrial stocks likewise, there might be expected an early revival of vitality in the financial situation.

Stock boom gambling, with its incidental swindling, might be prevented if subscriptions for shares in any promotion scheme were made non-negotiable, as likewise share certificates, until the corporation being formed had money enough in the treasury to carry on its legitimate enterprise for at least one year.

An attorney at the courthouse yesterday, to whom it was suggested that a certain baseball dispute might be referred to the Supreme Court, replied: "Why, man, the national game would be extinct before a decision would be given."

Not until a flying machine can be invented which will stay up when its machinery breaks down will the inhabitants of earth put their trust in aerial navigation.

It is inscrutable, truly, if cities deserving of destruction for their wickedness happen to be located where the earth's crust is thinnest and its bowels hottest. The moralist who has placed Martinique in the same category with Sodom and Gomorrah ought to read in his New Testament what Jesus said about the tower of Siloam catastrophe. Verily, the self-constituted judges of their fellow-creatures are most persuasive of "that tired feeling."

EWAS AND OLAA'S SUGAR.

Editor Sunday Bulletin—Ewa gave many points of information to one not familiar with the manufacture of sugar, but when I say that the writer has done better, and I do not by any means claim to be alone, for there are others, so Ewa is boasting of common everyday occurrences not peculiar to Ewa. As to Ewa's yield per acre, I refuse to discuss it, as it is going out of the original discussion, i. e., manufacture of sugar. I am happy that Ewa claims high purity, but there are others, some as high as 95 degrees, with an average of 91.50 purity.

Now, Ewa, with the admission of high purity and high polarization, we will go back to the original question. With such high polarizations, can you claim the minimum gallons of molasses with minimum sucrose content per ton of sugar? If so, what is the minimum? This answer will end the discussion, with the hope that it will have benefited all interested.

ONE WILLING TO LEARN.
Olaa, May 30, '02.

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